Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1808. [No. 2241.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.
July 27.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by
John G. Ladd.
May 31.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,
Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Could
Time's a Telltale.

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.
In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,
Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol, 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,
Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 37½ cents.

Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
hogsheads brown Sugars.
lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 15.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 13th June, 1808.

FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner
ENTERPRIZE,
Capt. HEWES;
For freight of 400 barrels, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
John G. Ladd.
Landing, for sale, from said vessel,
45 tons Plaister Paris,
3 tierces Claret Wine,
60 bales Cut Corks,
2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.
July 38. d

☞ A HORSE and CHAIR to hire—by
Alexander Perry.
July 28. 6t

FOR SALE,
A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child Terms cash. She will not be sold out of the neighborhood.
Enquire of the Printer.
July 7. tf

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL the HOUSE wherein I live on the corner of Washington and King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months.

Robert Young.
July 13. d

FOR BOSTON,

The fast sailing Schooner
HAZARD,
A. NEWCOMB, Master;
For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, lying at Lawrason's wharf.
August 2. d3t
N. B. The above vessel will sail in four days.

Wanted to Purchase,
600 weight of GOOD FEATHERS.—Apply to the Printer.

ALSO,
A handsome well gaited PONEY, fit for a lady to ride, for which a generous price will be given —Apply as above.
August 1. 3t

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of powers in me vested, I will sell at private sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 60 acres, more or less, lying on the old Leesburg road, in Fairfax county, and bounded on the south by the Stump Hill tract, and on the north by land of Jonah Thompson, Esq. It will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.

If not sold before the 10th instant, it will then be sold at public sale—the time & place will be made known.

James S. Scott.
August 1. d6t

MECHANIC RELIEF SOCIETY.

A stated quarterly meeting of the Mechanic Relief Society, will be held on Wednesday Evening next, at the Court House, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President,
JOHN MACLEOD, Sec'y.
July 30. d5t

Extract, from Article 13, of the Constitution, as amended.

"Any member neglecting to attend the meetings of the Society for five stated meetings in succession, or to pay his arrearages when called on by some person authorised by the Society for that purpose, unless he shall offer a satisfactory excuse, shall be considered as having seceded, and the Secretary shall erase his name from the books."

LOST THIS MORNING,

SOMEWHERE on Fairfax or Prince-streets, *A SUM OF MONEY*, in Alexandria bank notes, of 5 dollars each: the finder will be handsomely rewarded, by leaving it with the printer.
July 29.

WITHERS & SANGSTER,

Inform their friends, that they have just received from New-York and Philadelphia,
A SUPPLY OF
Fancy & Summer Goods,
Which, with their former stock, renders their assortment complete.

They request those who have made memorandums, to call and settle them, as they are determined to sell for cash only.
July 14. d

Charitable Marine Society Lottery, Baltimore.

Tickets and shares for sale at *R. Gray's* book-store, at the following prices:

Whole Tickets,	$ 5 50
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

Prizes in the New-York Lottery taken in payment for Ticket in this.
July 14.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease of the House he now occupies, having eight years, from the first of December next, to run; which for convenience, it is believed, is excelled by none in the United States, and from the proximity to the seat of government, and the direct communication which will be opened between the city and Alexandria by the bridge across the Potomac and the Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of the best stands for business in the country, as the distance to the Capitol over the bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the Lease will be sold, if wanted, the *whole* of the FURNITURE, as it now stands, together with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS, There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, attached to the House, (which renders it particularly commodious, as by that means the property fronts on three streets) which will be sold in fee simple, or leased for the remainder of the time.

A handsome LOT of GROUND, in the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, and fronting on Washington and Columbus streets, 107 feet, with a public alley on one side, and an open space that cannot be built on on the other. For a public situation it is unequalled by any property in Alexandria.

ALSO,
A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end, about half a mile from town and fronting on the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, running back 250 feet, more or less. There are improvements on the property adjoining it, on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the George-Town road, about half a mile from town, in a very beautiful situation, containing two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on Washington and Columbus streets, within one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed with a post and rail fence, containing something less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,
My interest in the lease of a FARM, containing between one and two hundred acres, adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course) with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which will be sold in the stack or otherwise;—— two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all of the best construction, six good farm horses, and every other article that can be wanted for a well managed farm, together with 12 choice milch COWS, a fine buffaloe BULL, forty head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS of the very best breed that could be procured. Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,
The two lines of STAGES between George Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK & four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given, my intended removal rendering it necessary that a full adjustment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY.
July 25. d

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, a piece of ground with the houses and improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke street and west side of Water street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke street forty feet, on Water street ninety one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negociable at the bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, *sen.*
James Keith, *jun.*
July 21. dts

.exandria Daily Gazette,
OMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

The following official opinion of the Attorney General of the United States has been transmitted to the different collectors, for their government.

SIR,

I HAVE read and considered the papers and documents referred to me relative to the case of a *mandamus*, issued by the circuit court of the U. S. for the district of South Carolina to compel the collector of the port of Charleston to grant clearances to certain vessels.

The first question that naturally presents itself, is, whether the court possessed the power of issuing a *mandamus* in such a case?

A mandamus in England, is styled a prerogative writ, and in that country is awarded solely and exclusively by the court of king's-bench.

The constitution and laws of the United States establish our judicial system. To these we must refer in order to ascertain the jurisdiction of the respective courts, the extent of their powers, and the limits of their authority.

The "act to establish the judicial courts of the U. States," passed on the 24th Sept. 1789, declares and defines the jurisdiction of the several courts thereby created, and among these the jurisdiction of the circuit courts. Upon a careful and attentive perusal, it will be found to delegate to the circuit courts no power to issue writs of *mandamus*. In the thirteenth section of that act this authority is expressly given to the supreme court of the U. States. In like manner it is specially provided by the act of the 3d of February, 1801, that the supreme court shall have power to issue writs of *mandamus*. This last act having been repealed and the former revived, the question must rest on the true construction to be given to the original act.

The eleventh section defines and limits the jurisdiction of the circuit courts. It is specially appropriated to this single object. There are no expressions in this section which can fairly be interpreted to confer the authority of issuing writs of mandamus.—Nor can the power be either implied or inferred from any language it contains. It is true, the proceeding by *mandamus* in England is on the crown side, as it is termed, of the court of kings bench. But it is a prosecution relative to a civil right to enforce it, and to obtain prompt redress; and not to punish criminality as in the case of an offence. The provision therefore that the circuit courts, "shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the U. States, *except when the act otherwise provides, &c.*" cannot warrant such a proceeding. Besides the same act does provide that the supreme court shall issue writs of mandamus. An authority given perhaps because its jurisdiction extended all over the U. States.

The fourteenth section, immediately succeeding that which gives this authority in plain and positive terms to the supreme court, solely, if not exclusively (and the affirmative frequently, and in this case justly, I think implies a negative) contains the following provision. "All the before mentioned courts of the U. States (including the supreme, as well as the circuit and district courts) shall have power to issue writs of *scire facias, habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions." This clause cannot affect the case, I conceive. The mandamus is a writ, which we have seen is specially provided for by law. This section was evidently not designed to give any additional jurisdiction to either of the courts, but merely the means of executing that jurisdiction already granted to them respectively. The issuing of a *mandamus* in the case under consideration was an act of original jurisdiction. Precisely as much so, as it would have been in the supreme court, to have exercised the power in the case of Marbury vs. Madison. In that case the supreme court declared, that to issue a mandamus to the secretary of state, would be, to exercise an original jurisdiction, though there were no negative expressions, the affirmative they considered implied them.—It was on this principle alone they refused to exert their authority.

The practice I believe, has uniformly been, so far as I can trace it from the books of reports, that have been published, or from recollection and experience on the subject, to apply to the supreme court for a *mandamus*. This court it is true have determined not to issue the writ, when it would be an act of original jurisdiction. But this I apprehend, can afford no ground for the circuit court's assuming an authority, which the supreme court have declined, unless by a legislative act the power be delegated to them. This power is not inherent nor necessarily incidental to a court of justice, even of general jurisdiction. For in England but a single one, of several courts having general jurisdiction, possesses the authority. Neither the chancery, the common pleas, nor the exchequer, though classed among the king's superior courts, and having general jurisdiction, over the realm, can exercise this power. It is the peculiar privilege of the king's bench alone. Our circuit courts have merely a local and subordinate jurisdiction.—Their analogies therefore with the four courts of England, having general and superior jurisdiction, must be very weak, and still weaker their claim to the pre-eminent distinction of the king's bench, which possesses solely the exclusive authority of issuing the mandamus.

For these reasons I am induced to believe from the best consideration I have been enabled to give the subject, that the circuit court of South Caroiina had not authority to issue a mandamus to the collector of the port of Charleston.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that when a court has no jurisdiction, even consent will not give it, and much less will the mere tacit acquiescence of a party, in not denying their authority.

Independent of this serious and conclusive objection to the proceedings adopted by the court, there are others entitled to consideration. For supposing the court did not err in the exercise of jurisdiction, and admitting the British doctrines on the subject without restriction or limitation could be extended to this country, there are legal exceptions to the course they have pursued, supported by English authority.

In the first place, the law gave the collector complete discretion over the subject.—According to the opinion he might form, he possessed competent authority to grant, or refuse a clearance. And I apprehend where the law has left this discretion in an officer, the court agreeably to the British practice and precedents, ought not to interpose, by way of *mandamus*.

Secondly. In this case there was a controuling power in the chief magistrate of the United States. There was in fact, an express appeal given to the president by the very words of the act of congress, which authorises the collectors to detain vessels, "until the decision of the president of the United States be had thereupon." By the mandamus the referrence to the president is taken away, and the collector is commanded to clear the vessel without delay. Agreeably to the English authorities under such circumstance, it is not the course I believe to issue a mandamus.

Thirdly. The parties it seems had their legal remedy against the collector, and it is not usual, if not unprecedented, to grant a mandamus in such a case.

Fourthly a mandamus is not issued to a mere ministerial officer to compel him to do his duty. The court will leave the parties to their remedy by action, or even by indictment. In England in a very late case, they decided that they would not grant a mandamus to a ministerial officer, such as the treasurer of the county, for the proper remedy was by indictment.

I am aware of a precedent in which it seems to be admitted that a mandamus may issue to the commissioners of excise to compel them in a proper case to grant a permit. This case is more analagous to the one now before us than any other I have been able to discover, after a diligent research. But in this instance the point was not made, nor the question argued. Besides the commissioners of excise in England form a board for superintending the collection of that branch of the revenue. They constitute in many respects a court of inferior jurisdiction, which in particular cases takes cognizance in a summary way, of offences against the excise laws. A mandamus might be granted to such a tribunal when it would not be issued to a mere ministerial officer, acting under them in collection of the revenue.

It results from this view of the subject that the mandamus issued by the circuit court for the district of S. Carolina, was not warranted by any power vested in the circuit courts by statute: nor by any power necessarily incident to courts, nor countenanced by any analogy between the circuit courts and the court of king's bench, the only court in that country possessing the power of issuing such writs. And it further appears that even the court of king's bench for the reasons assigned, would not agreeably to their practice and principles have interfered in the present case by mandamus.

It might perhaps with propriety be added that there does not appear in the constitution of the U.S. any thing which favors an indefinite extension of the jurisdiction of courts, over the ministerial officer within the executive department. On the contrary the careful discrimination which is marked between the several departments, should dictate great circumspection to each in the exercise of powers having any relation to the other.

The courts are indubitably the source of legal redress for wrongs committed, by ministerial officers, none of whom are above the law. This redress is to be administered by due and legal process in the ordinary way. For there appears to be a material and an obvious distinction, between a course of proceeding, which redresses a wrong committed by an executive officer, and an interposition by a mandatory writ, taking the executive authority out of the hands of the president, and prescribing the course, which he and the agents of any department must pursue. In one case the executive is left free to act in his proper sphere, but is held to strict responsibility; in the other all responsibility is taken away, and he acts agreeably to judicial mandate. Writs of this kind if made applicable to officers indiscriminately, and acts purely ministerial, and executive in their nature, would necessarily have the effect of transferring the powers vested in one department to another department. If in a case like the present, where the law vests a duty and a discretion in an executive officer, a court can not only administer redress against the misuse of the authority, but can previously direct the use to be made of it, it would seem that under the name of a judicial power, an executive function is necessarily assumed, and that part of the constitution perhaps defeated, which makes it the duty of the president to take care, that the laws be faithfully executed. I do not see any clear limitation to this doctrine, which would prevent the courts from compelling by mandamus all the executive officers, all subordinate to the president at least, whether charged with legal duties in the treasury or other department, to execute the same according to the opinion of the judiciary and contrary to that of the executive. And it is evident that the confusion arising will be greatly increased by the exercise of such a power by a number of separate courts of local jurisdiction, whose proceedings would have complete and final effect, without an opportunity of control by the supreme court. So many branches of the judiciary, acting within their respective districts, their courses might be different, and different rules of action might be prescribed for the citizens of the different states, instead of that unity of administration which the constitution meant to secure by placing the executive power for them all in the same head.

What too becomes of the responsibility of the executive to the court or impeachment, and to the nation? Is he to remain responsible for acts done by command of another department? Or is the nation to lose the security of that responsibility altogether?—From these and other considerations, were this branch of the subject to be pursued, it might be inferred, that the constitution of the U. States, by the distribution of powers of our government to different departments ascribing the executive duties to one, and the judiciary to another, controls any principles of the English law, which would authorise either to enter into the department of the other, to annul the powers of that other, and to assume the direction of its operations to itself.

These remarks are respectfully submitted to your consideration. They are to be made with due deferrence to the opinion of the court, with one of the judges constituting which, I am personally acquainted, and for whose character I feel the sincerest regard.

Yours very respectfully,
Signed C. A. RODNEY.
July 15th, 1808.

The president of the U. States.

Lateſt from Europe.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

LONDON, *May* 30.

Letters and papers from Holland to the 23d inst. have arrived. It appears from the latter, that the Spanish troops in Holstein had become acquained with the events which have lately taken place at Madrid, and their indignation at the treacherous conduct of Bonaparte manifested itself in frequent affrays with the French troops. The regiment of Catalonia, which is at Nyburg, had so unequivocally declared itself, that it was found necessary to withdraw the French stationed there. The commander of the Spanish troops is said to participate in their sentiments; but enveloped as they are by the legions of France, what can be expected from them? They are not sufficiently numerous to make head against these and the Danes, who would no doubt join the French in putting down any revolt among the Spaniards. The policy of the French commander too, has been for some time directed to frustrate any attempt of the kind.—The Spanish troops, computed at 30,000, are divided into corps, stationed at considerable distances from each other, and capable of being overpowered in a moment. The Dutch papers do not contain, which is rather extraordinary, any news from France—they furnish some melancholy instances of the oppression of Prussia.

We are in hourly expectation of important intelligence from the fleet off Cadiz. Several have arrived which passed through it on the 15th. The transports from Gibralter were then with the fleet, having nearly 5000 troops on board. A Spanish Officer of distinction had been twice on board the Ocean, and at each time a long conference with Admiral Purvis. The object of these was supposed, in the squadron, to relate to a proposal for admitting a British garrison into Cadiz, and delivering up the French and Spanish ships of war on the terms we have already mentioned. It was understood that propositions to the same effect had been made to Sir H. Dalrymple, the Lieutenant Governor of Gibralter, by Gen. Castanos, the commander of the Spanish troops at St. Roch. The work of organization had begun auspiciously. At Seville, between twenty and thirty thousand men are embodied. The whole country was ready to rise, and it was only necessary that some man of rank and talents should put himself at the head of the insurrection to render the situation of the French troops extremely doubtful. Their are said to have been much exaggerated. It was supposed they did not exceed in the whole 70,000 men, of which upwards of half were in the neighborhood of Madrid. They are said to have lost 1200 men, killed and wounded, in the affair of 2d.—News had reached Cadiz that Bonaparte had directed the Junto, or council, to send immediately to him at Bayonne, a deputation, consisting of four Spanish Generals, four Counsellors of State, four Bishops, and four of the principle Grandees who are not in office, who are to form a Congress to deliberate on the state of Spain. The members will, of course be chosen from among those who are willing to submit to any arrangement Bonaparte may choose to dictate.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that the tumultuous proceedings among the cotton weavers of Manchester have been suppressed. This morning we received the following information from the correspondent to whom we are indebted for the valuable communication in our paper of Friday last:

"On Thursday the military was busily employed in scouring the country round about, and dispersing the several bodies of weavers who had assembled at Blackley, White Moss, Middleton, and Kersell Moor. Gentlemen were appointed in Manchester to wait upon the respective manufacturers, requesting a meeting might be held to take into consideration the petition of the distressed weavers. It was generally imagined that some redress would be afforded, and an advance of their wages take place, so as to meliorate their present wretched condition.

"On Thursday a respectable manufacturer of Stockport was conveyed to the New Baily, at Manchester, by a party of dragoons.

"Various rumors were afloat respecting some of the people having been armed, and of their having fired on the soldiery and constables, &c. but to prevent any misrepresentation, I made enquiries into every particular, and found there was no foundation for any such report. Probably a dozen or more was wounded, but only one man was killed, as I mentioned in my former letter."

May 31.

The information relating to Spain, which we communicated yesterday was contained in the following private letter:

Hague, May 26.

"The king of Spain has abdicated his kingdom, with all its dependencies, in favor of Bonaparte. The wretched Charles goes to Champagne, with his queen and family, there to live as a private individual. The prince of Asturias retires in the same manner to Valency. The prince of Peace accompanies the king, as his friend. There is but little doubt that the grand duke of Berg is now king of Spain. He has already issued a proclamation ordering a forced loan, in order to arm and equip all the vessels of Spain against Britain."

The authenticity of this intelligence rests entirely upon the above letter, for no papers of so late a date have arrived. The facts stated, however, are so probable, that there seems little reason to doubt them. They are the natural result of the late proceedings of Bonaparte, and of the extreme imbecility of the royal family of Spain.

We learn that a decree of encreased severity against commerce was issued on the 20th inst. by the Dutch government. It

absolutely prohibits the admission of any vessel whatever into the Dutch ports, including even those laden with the articles of which they are in the most urgent want. It also orders that such vessels in any of the Dutch ports as have not broken bulk shall be immediately sent away. The preamble to the decree states its object to be the better enforcement of antecedent decrees, which had been found ineffectual against England, while any importation whatever was permitted.

The accounts relative to the number of lives lost in the insurrection at Madrid, on the 2d, we understand, are very much exaggerated. The captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from Cadiz, which port she left on the 12th instant, states, that not more than 300 of the inhabitants, and about 100 French fell on that occasion. A military commission, however, had been established on the 3d, for the trial of the prisoners, the progress of which was so very rapid, that in the course of that & the following day upwards of 130 of the insurgents were put to death by the usual means of military execution,

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NORFOLK, *July* 27.

Accounts from London to the 4th June had reached Barbados, which stated that the Swedes had been successful against the Russians, and that the latter in one battle had lost 5000 men.

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REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

This intelligence, which has reached us by a variety of uncertain and unofficial channels, is now confirmed. This morning an officer came up to town from his Britannic majesty's brig Emulous, commanded by lieut. Stupar, in 17 days from Barbadoes, having dispatches from the British admiral at that island for Mr. Erskine, the British minister near this government. Subjoined, our readers will find some notes on the present state of Spain, which will enable them to form a tolerable idea of the state of that country, with some other interesting matters.

We learn from letters (which we have not room to insert) that this revolution has been produced by a variety of circumstances. The Spaniards were persuaded that Bonaparte intended to place a king of his own family on the throne of Spain. He got into his possession at Bayonne the old king and his son Ferdinand the new king—Bonaparte then dethroned Ferdinand and restored his father, who immediately surrendered his crown to Bonaparte. This information having reached Spain, the provinces formed themselves into a kind of provisional government, which is termed THE JUNTO of each province, that of Seville has taken the lead. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm and unanimity of the Spaniards. The French were attacked in all parts of Spain without the means of communicating with each other. At the head of the present government is *Don Pedro*, the uncle of Ferdinand, by whom he was left regent, when that ill-advised prince set out for Bayonne. He was the first to resist Murat, who it was said is a prisoner at Madrid. Among the first objects of the provisional government of Spain, a good understanding with the British commanders was deemed essential—this was soon effected, and assurances of co-operation, when required, were instantly given. The French fleet consisting of 5 sail of the line and 2 frigates at Cadiz, were summoned to surrender to the new government, but refused; in consequence of which they were bombarded four hours, when they surrendered.

All hostilities between England and Spain had ceased, and commissioners for the conclusion of peace, and other objects had sailed from Cadiz for London.

Many other particulars, of which we had taken notes are omitted in order that we might hasten to lay this important intelligence before our readers.

The state of affairs in Portugal will be found detailed in the following extract of a letter which has been obligingly communicated to us.

"Oporto is in possession of the people of Portugal, after making prisoners 4,000 French troops.—The Port is open to the British and Spaniards.

"General Junot and the French garrison at Lisbon are almost in a state of seige—all the French force now remaining in Portugal is 9,000 men. of which 6,000 are in the capital.

"The Spanish troops that had been sent to act in conjunction with the French garrison had been disarmed by General Junot, consisting of about 6,000 men, which was done by the treachery of their own commanders, and by being placed in a situation where resistance was impossible.

"An inspection of the Spanish troops had been ordered in the great square of Lisbon. The French army were silently got under arms, and posted with numerous field artillery in every avenue leading to the square, and in this situation they were ordered to lay down their arms—resistance was ineffectual, and the order was executed. Several of the officers made their escape either to Spain or to the British fleet off the Tagus. It is expected that General Junot will surrender to the fleet, consequently the fall of the Russian squadron is certain.

—

CADIZ, June 19.

Extract of information from Spain.

NOTE 1.

Every day circumstances took place to confirm the friendly disposition of the Spanish people as well as the provisionary governments towards Great Britain. At Algesiras about the 15th June, a valuable British merchant ship, taken by a French privateer, was sent with a prize crew into Algesiras, but no sooner did she arrive in that port, than the Frenchmen were drove out of her, the British sailors were released, the ship returned to them and sent to Gibraltar—indeed, every hostility between Great Britain and the Spanish nation had ceased, and was succeeded by the most friendly intercourse.

The Spanish fleet of six sail of the line in Minorca, had made arrangement with lord Collingwood to remain there until they receive orders from the Junto of Seville.

NOTE 2.—On the advance of general Dupont with a detachment of the French army near Madrid towards Cadiz, to support the cause of Bonaparte there, suspicions arose amongst the people of Cadiz that the capt. general of Andelusia the marquis de Solano, and also governor of Cadiz, was in the interest of Bonaparte, the correspondence between him and the duke of Berg was finally intercepted: the people of Cadiz surrounded his house, and having got the marquis into their hands, tore him to pieces, his house was levelled to the ground, and completely destroyed. In Cadiz a provisional junto was immediately formed, dependant on the junto of Seville, and Don Thomas Morla was entrusted with the government of Cadiz, in the room of Solano.

At Barcelona Don Pedro Truxillio was at the same time destroyed by the people of Barcelona, for aiding the French general in that place, and the people discovering that he was in correspondence with the duke of Berg.

NOTE 3.—When the royal family of Spain went to Bayonne, they were escorted by a regiment of caribineers, consisting of 800 men, that had done duty as the royal guards. On the fate of the royal family of Spain being made public, some disturbance was apprehended by Bonaparte amongst the Spanish nobility and soldiery. The commanding officer of the Spanish regiment of caribineers was ordered to parade his men the same evening for the purpose of their being disarmed. This order he evaded, under a promise of executing it the following morning: however, on assembling his men on their usual parade, all mounted, he informed them of the orders he had received, told them if they would follow him he would lead them into Spain: they at once agreed to the proposal, and following their commander took the road for their own country, and notwithstanding every attempt to overtake them, they made good their retreat.

NOTE 4.—Certain accounts had arrived at Cadiz of the duke deL'Infantado at Bayonne. In some discussion with Bonaparte relative to the fate of the royal family of Spain, the prince it is said remonstrated in the severest manner against the conduct of Bonaparte; and at last either drew his sword, or on the attempting to draw it, was cut down by Bonaparte's guard in his presence. The French say that before he was destroyed, Bonaparte received a wound in the arm.

The intention of Bonaparte was to place his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain, and the duke of Berg on that of Naples; there was no doubt that Joseph Bonaparte had left Spain; and it was currently reported, though not officially confirmed, on the 19th of June, that on his way to Madrid he, and all his attendants were destroyed by the armed peasantry of the country thro' which he attempted to pass.

NOTE 5.—The intelligence that reached London from the Baltic in the beginning of June informed, that the Spanish troops sent by Bonaparte to the North of Europe were at Lubeck and Altona, the greater part at Lubeck, about 25,000 men; it was then intended by the British government, if these troops wished to return to Spain, to afford them means of transport. The British transports in the Baltic that were employed to carry the army to Sweden, would greatly facilitate this measure. At Cadiz it was understood that general Apodaco, and the commissioners sent to London by the Junto of Seville, had in charge to request the aid of the British government to the return of these troops to Spain.

NOTE 6.—By the latest intelligence that reached Cadiz on the 19th of June from Portugal, general Gomez was on his march with an army of 30,000 men to attack the French general Junot in Lisbon; this army was composed partly of Spaniards and part of Portuguese. The Portuguese re-required the assistance of the British forces under general Spencer, then at Aymonti, and the fleet off the Tagus. It was understood that on the surrender of gen. Dupont with the French army at Cordova, that general Spencer would move towards Lisbon for that purpose. The troops remained on the 19th of June on board the transports.

NOTE. To secure Cadiz for the interest of Bonaparte, general Dupont was detached from Madrid with 12,000 men; but he had only reached Cordova, when he found that the French fleet in Cadiz harbor consisting of five ships of the line and two frigates had surrendered, and the officers and crew made prisoners of war, to the Spanish Junto at Cadiz; to return to Madrid was impossible, the armed peasantry had already seized the passes in the mountains through which the road went; and a large force lay between him and Cadiz—In fact the French army found themselves in a state of seige. On the 18th of June a courier arrived at Cadiz to inform the Junto, that general Cordoza who commanded the Spanish army ner Cordova had been joined by 9000 troops of the line from Algesiras, which made his force amount to 20,000 troops of the line, independent of the volunteers and peasantry armed with pikes. The French army by deaths and desertion was reduced to 9,700 men. On the 19th of June a courier arrived early in the morning informing that two armies were engaged; and on the afternoon of the same day a second courier arrived to inform the Junto of Cadiz, that general Dupont and his whole force had surrendered prisoners of war to general Cordoza.

It was understood that the victorious army would immediately march towards Madrid to act in conjunction with the armies marching from Biscay, and other parts of Spain to besiege the French in Madrid.

To the honor of the Spanish nation it has been found, that since the declaration of hostilities against France, by the provisional government, in no instance had a Spaniard been induced to carry any letters from the French officers to the other ports; by this means every communication between the commanders of the French armies has been cut off.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

We are informed, that about the time when Duane was appointed by Mr. Jefferson colonel of the first regiment of riflemen, in the army of the U. States, all Duane's discount notes in the banks of Philadelphia, to the amount of about 20,000 dollars, were suddenly paid off. We have openly called upon the government—We have openly called upon the democratic printers to tell us what has become of the two millions of dollars which were placed in the hands of Mr. Jefferson; but we can get *no account of it.* All is mystery—all is SECRECY—the people must be kept in the dark, *or strange things might be seen.*

(Lancaster Journal.

☞ RECEIVED TO-DAY,

1 hhd. first quality Muscovado Sugar,
2 do. do. Havanna,
7 tierces new Rice,

ON HAND,

8,000 cwt. very nice BACON,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Porter in barrels,
SHOES and TRUNKS, a general assortment as usual.

E. GILMAN.

August 3. d3t lawtf

FOR SALE.

For a term of years,

A young healthy NEGRO WENCH.—For further particulars apply to the Printer of this paper.

August 3. eo8t*

Just Received,

And for sale by ANTHONY RHODES, in Prince-street,

A quantity of Cotton Yarn of different sizes—Also, a few pieces of Cotton Stripes and Bedticking.

He will keep a constant supply of the above Goods, and will sell cheap for cash.

ON HAND,

A few barrels of Herring, Shad and Mackarel—Rhode-Island Cheese and Groceries as usual.

August 3. d

Charlotte Hall School.

AN examination of the pupils was held on the 26th and 27th days of July, before the trustees of the institution and many of the parents and guardians of the puplils; and orations were delivered the following day, before a very numerous audience, and received with unbounded applause.

The examiners, who were Dr. John Parnham, Mr. Frederick Campbell, late of William and Mary College, Virginia, and Mr. John Ralph, late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, expressed their high approbation of the state of the school and the progressive improvement of the pupils generally, while they felt an high degree of satisfaction at the excellence of several in each department.

After the examinations and orations had been finished, the annual vacation commenced; and school will again open on the first day of September next.

Signed by order of the Board of Trustees,

NEALE H. SHAW, *Register.*

Cool Springs, Aug. 1. 1aw3w

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

RESOLVED,

That the tuition of Charlotte Hall School, from and after the first day of January, 1808, shall be at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per annum, payable quarterly and in advance; and, that no pupil shall be admitted, or continue d in said school, failing to comply with this resolution after his entrance, whose amount of tuition shall exceed two quarters in arrear; and, that the principal of said school, shall be charged with the faithful execution of this resolve.

Whereas there is due to Charlotte Hall School, a very large sum of money for arrearages of tuition, which the institution stands greatly in need of to comply with the engagements of the trustees to masters and teachers, as well as for contracts entered into by them for erecting the necessary buildings suitable for said school; which arrears must be paid without delay to save the school from falling—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless said arrearages are paid, before the first day of September next, suits will be instituted against such delinquents without respect to persons.

Signed by order.

NEALE H. SHAW, *Register.*

Cool Springs, Aug 1. 1aw3w

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, an Election will be held at the Centre Mills, in the said county of Alexandria, on the second Saturday in this month, for three discreet and fit persons to serve as *Overseers of the Poor* for that part of the said county as is not included within the limits of the corporation of the town of Alexandria. At which time and place, those persons qualified by law to vote, are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, D. M.

August 3.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1808,

Will be presented a COMEDY *in five acts,*

CALLED,

JOHN BULL.

Peregrine,	Mr. M'Kenzie.
Sir Simon Rochdale,	Mr. Francis.
Frank Rochdale,	Mr. Cone.
Hon. Tom Shuffleton,	Mr. Wood.
Job Thornberry,	Mr. Jefferson,
John Burr.	Mr. Briers.
Dennis Brulgruddery,	Mr. Blissett.
Dan,	Mr. Bray.
Mr. Pennyman,	Mr. Harris,
Williams,	Mr. Miller.
Lady Caroline Braymore,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Mrs. Brulgruddery,	Mrs. Francis.
Mary Thornberry,	Mrs. Wood.

END OF THE PLAY (BY DESIRE)

SONG—"*THE POST CAPTAIN,*"

MR. JACOBS.

To which will be added, the admired afterpiece of

THE SPOIL'D CHILD.

Old Pickle,	Mr. Bray.
John,	Mr. Wilmot.
Thomas,	Mr. Harris.
Tag,	Mr. Francis.
Little Pickle,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Miss Pickle,	Mrs. Francis.
Susan,	Mrs. Seymour.
Maria,	Miss Hunt.

☞ *Doors to be open at 6, and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.*

*** *Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy five cents, gallery fifty cents.*

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1	prize of	5000	Dollars is	5000
1	—	2500	—	2500
2	—	1500	—	3000
4	—	750	—	3000
10	—	300	—	3000
20	—	150	—	3000
40	—	75	—	3000
80	—	30	—	2400
200	—	20	—	4000
300	—	10	—	3000
5000	—	6	—	30,000
1	First drawn blank			200
1	— after	2000	tickets	200
1	—	4000	—	200
1	—	6000	—	200
1	—	8000	—	400
1	—	10,000	—	400
1	—	12,000	—	500
1	—	14000	—	1000
1	—	16,000	—	2000
1	Last drawn blank		—	3000

6168 Prizes—amounting to Dolls. 75,000
11832 Blanks.—Sum raised including expence, 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

☞ I want to hire a negro fellow that understands something of gardening as well as farming.

R. T. Hooe.

July 13.

Just Published,

For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,

The American Register;

OR,

General Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.

The *American Artilleriste Companion.* Not

3 Price Two Dollars.

July 11.

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine, just received, and for sale, by

John G. Ladd.

July 12.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified, that the second instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to *Charles Page*, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 25th day of August next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

By order of the Directors,

G. Deneale, *President.*

July 23.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

Prime Bacon.

10,000 weight BACON, of a very superior quality—for sale by

E. Gilman.

August 1. eo3t

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Triplett.*

Edmund Denney.

July 11. eod

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Just Received,

For sale by R. GRAY, King-street,

TEARS AND SMILES:

A COMEDY, in five Acts.

Performed at the Theatre, Philadelphia:

By J. N. BARKER.

Price thirty-one and quarter Cents.

THE INDIAN PRINCESS;

OR

La Belle Sauvage:

An operatic Melo Drama—in three Acts—performed at the Theatres Philadelphia and Baltimore.

By J. N. BARKER.

First acted April 6th, 1808.

Price 31 1-4 Cents.

Also, the MUSIC to the *Indian Princess*—composed by Mr BRAY, Comedian.

Price Three Dollars.

July 29.

Just received and for Sale,

About 80 casks of best quality Rhode-Island LIME, fresh from the kiln, and in the stone.

A Scholfield and Co.

7th month, 18th. law3

For Sale,

A likely NEGRO WOMAN, with two children. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving a note negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved endorser.—Enquire of the Printer.

July 26. 3taw3w

Public Sale.

BY virtue of and assignment from George Hill, an insolvent debtor, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 6th August at 4 o'clock a two story FRAMED HOUSE, situate on Duke street, a few doors east of Union street. The lot is 20 feet front and 60 feet deep, and subject to a ground rent of sixty dollars per annum. Terms of sale cash.

Horace Field, *Trustee.*

July 29. eo3t

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid off productive garden handsomely paled in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood, and unimproved.

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes, my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a pair of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thorough bred Stud Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foal-getter, and from his size, blood, and figure, is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighborhood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured, for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandize.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. CHAPIN, esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.

Virginia, King George county, June, 24th (25) 1808. 2aw3m.

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of *Port-Tobacco*, Charles county, at the court house, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, late the property of *John D. Scott*, deceased, being part of a tract of land called *Foynton Manor*, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek, on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 300 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

Francis Key, *Trustee.*

July 1. eot

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—[15.] lawtf

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man with a family.

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed, chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun ralsins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, *each one* dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock,*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotan indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)